

## § 1258.1

1258.18 Where can I find NARA's current fees and information on how to order reproductions?

AUTHORITY: 44 U.S.C. 2116(c) and 44 U.S.C. 2307.

SOURCE: 76 FR 62632, October 11, 2011, unless otherwise noted.

### § 1258.1 [Reserved]

### § 1258.2 What definitions apply to the regulations in this part?

*Accession* means the method of acquiring archival records or donated materials from various Governmental bodies.

*Archival records* means records that have been accessioned into the legal custody of NARA, donated historical materials in the legal custody of NARA and its Presidential libraries, and Congressional, Supreme Court, and other historical materials in NARA's physical custody and for which NARA has a formal agreement for their permanent retention.

*Certification* means affixing a seal to copies certifying the copies are a valid reproduction of a file; this service is available for an additional fee.

*Cost* means the total amount of money spent by the NATF for providing services including, but not limited to, salaries; benefits; rent; communication and utilities; printing and reproductions; consulting and other services; payments to other agencies/funds; supplies and materials; depreciation; system upgrades/replacements; *etc.*

*Custodial units* mean NARA's Federal Records Centers, National Personnel Records Center, archival reference operations nationwide, and Presidential Libraries.

*Fee* means the price researchers pay for reproductions of records. Certification of records is also a reproduction fee.

*Records center records* means Federal records in the physical custody of NARA records centers, but still in the legal custody of the agencies that created and maintained them.

### § 1258.4 What costs make up the NARA fees?

(a) 44 U.S.C. 2116(c) allows the NATF to recover all of its costs for providing records reproduction services to the

## 36 CFR Ch. XII (7–1–12 Edition)

public. The vast majority of materials that are reproduced are from the holdings of NARA, which require special handling, due to the age, condition and historical significance. Examples of special handling include the following:

(1) *The placement of each record by hand on the reproduction equipment.* Many of the records are fragile and have historical uniqueness; reproduction equipment operators must take great care in handling these records. For example, each page of a document must be carefully placed by hand on the reproduction equipment, a copy made, the page removed, and the process re-started.

(2) *Clarity and legibility of the reproduced records.* Older records may be handwritten and darkened from age, which requires extra time to make sure we produce copies that are as clear and legible as possible.

(3) *Inability to use automatic document feeders.* Because of the requirements in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, automatic document feeders cannot be used for the duplication of paper materials. This adds time and cost to the price of copying these irreplaceable documents.

(b) The NATF costs, at a minimum, include:

(1) Salaries and benefits of the NATF staff involved in all aspects of the records reproduction process (includes, but is not limited to, compensation for full- and part-time employees, temporary appointments, overtime, awards, Civil Service Retirement Service and Federal Employees' Retirement System contributions, health benefits, life insurance benefits and Thrift Savings Plan contributions).

(2) Travel and transportation (includes, but is not limited to, travel and transportation of persons, transportation of things, and contract mail service).

(3) Rent, communications and utilities (includes, but is not limited to, telecommunications, equipment rental, and postage).

(4) Printing and reproductions (includes, but is not limited to, commercial printing, advertising, and printing of forms).

(5) Consulting and other services (includes, but is not limited to, management and professional services, contract labor, work performed in support of reproduction orders, and maintenance of equipment).

(6) Payments to other agencies/funds (includes, but is not limited to, reimbursements and payments to other agencies and other funds within NARA). Specifically, the NATF “hires” the NARA custodial units to do reproduction work. In return, the NATF reimburses the custodial units for the cost of salaries and benefits.

(7) Supplies and materials (includes, but is not limited to, general supplies, and materials and parts).

(8) Depreciation (spreading the cost of an asset over the span of several years).

(9) System upgrades/replacement (includes, but is not limited to, installation of operating equipment, software upgrades, and system changes).

#### **§ 1258.6 How does NARA calculate fees for individual products?**

NARA calculates the fees for individual products using the following:

(a) *Cost summary.* A summary of all costs incurred by the NATF in providing records reproduction services.

(b) *Percent of revenue.* The percentage of the total NATF revenue represented by sales of a product. This is determined and used where a more accurate percentage based upon actual usage is not available. To calculate this percentage, an analysis is made to determine the current percent of NATF sales revenue represented by each product line. The sales volume is then reviewed with the custodial units to determine if this represents anticipated sales.

(c) *Actual cost percent calculation.* Using the information calculated in the Cost Summary, the actual revenue cost percentage is determined. In some cases, the actual percentage of cost can be calculated from available data or known constraints of the product line. For example, if the contractor responsible for providing copy support does not support the reproduction of a given product line then zero (0) percent of the contractor's costs would be allocated to that product line.

(d) *Forecasted volume.* The prediction of a product's sales volume in future year(s). These estimates are made by working with the custodial units and taking into account historical sales volume. An annual percent change is then estimated.

(e) *Reimbursements to the custodial units.* The amount paid to the custodial units for records reproductive services in support of NATF customer orders. The NATF reimburses the custodial units for services rendered to the NATF for the reproduction of NARA holdings. To determine the reimbursement per copy for an item, past reimbursement fees are changed by the compounded annual Government salary changes as issued by the Office of Personnel Management for the fiscal years being projected. The new rates are reviewed with custodial unit personnel and adjustments are made as required.

(f) *Additional cost allocation.* The costs unique to a given product line. Each product line is evaluated to determine the costs that are unique to that product line, such as purchase and installation costs of specialty equipment, replacement costs for aging equipment, copier leases and maintenance costs, etc. These costs are then allocated against those product lines that use the equipment. Where costs cross product lines, the allocations are apportioned based upon the percent of the estimated copy volume for each product line.

(g) *Fee calculation.* The product fee is calculated by the following formula:  $\{[(\text{Percent of Revenue} * \text{NATF Overhead Costs}) + \text{Reimbursement} + \text{Additional Costs}] / \text{Projected Sales Volume}\}$ . This calculation is completed for each product.

(h) *Final review.* After the suggested new fees are calculated, NATF reviews them to establish the final fees. Fees may be adjusted across product lines to ensure that the NATF can succeed in total cost recovery.

#### **§ 1258.8 How does NARA change fees for existing records reproductions?**

(a) The NATF conducts periodic reviews of its fees to ensure that the costs of providing services to the public are properly recovered.